

To: Matthew Powelson(matt@321-law.com)
Subject: U.S. Trademark Application Serial No. 97395152 - FOR THE 478 - SBC.T.001.
Sent: February 22, 2023 07:07:39 PM EST
Sent As: tmng.notices@uspto.gov

Attachments

[6063096](#)
[W-Christian_ministry](#)
[AHD-ministry](#)
[AHD-outreach](#)

United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)
Office Action (Official Letter) About Applicant's Trademark Application

U.S. Application Serial No. 97395152

Mark: FOR THE 478

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Applicant: Southside Baptist Church of Warner Robins, Inc.

Reference/Docket No. SBC.T.001.

Correspondence Email Address: matt@321-law.com

NONFINAL OFFICE ACTION

Response deadline. File a response to this nonfinal Office action within three months of the “Issue date” below to avoid [abandonment](#) of the application. Review the Office action and respond using one of the links to the appropriate electronic forms in the “How to respond” section below.

Request an extension. For a fee, applicant may [request one three-month extension](#) of the response deadline prior to filing a response. The request must be filed within three months of the “Issue date” below. If the extension request is granted, the USPTO must receive applicant's response to this letter within six months of the “Issue date” to avoid abandonment of the application.

Issue date: February 22, 2023

The referenced application has been reviewed by the assigned trademark examining attorney. Applicant must respond timely and completely to the issue(s) below. 15 U.S.C. §1062(b); 37 C.F.R. §§2.62(a), 2.65(a); TMEP §§711, 718.03.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES:

- Partial Sections 1 and 45 Refusal – Specimen Does Not Show Use
- Partial Section 2(d) Refusal – Likelihood of Confusion
- Identification of Services
- Multiple-Class Application Requirements

PARTIAL SECTIONS 1 AND 45 REFUSAL – SPECIMEN DOES NOT SHOW USE

Registration is refused because the specimen does not show a direct association between the mark and the services and fails to show the applied-for mark used in commerce with the identified services in **International Class 45**. Trademark Act Sections 1 and 45, 15 U.S.C. §§1051, 1127; 37 C.F.R. §§2.34(a)(1)(iv), 2.56(a), (b)(2); TMEP §§904, 904.07(a), 1301.04(f)(ii), (g)(i). An application based on Trademark Act Section 1(a) must include a specimen showing the applied-for mark as actually used in commerce for each international class of services identified in the application or amendment to allege use. 15 U.S.C. §1051(a)(1); 37 C.F.R. §§2.34(a)(1)(iv), 2.56(a); TMEP §§904, 904.07(a).

When determining whether a mark is used in connection with the services in the application, a key consideration is the perception of the user. *In re JobDiva, Inc.*, 843 F.3d 936, 942, 121 USPQ2d 1122, 1126 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (citing *Lens.com, Inc. v. 1-800 Contacts, Inc.*, 686 F.3d 1376, 1381-82, 103 USPQ2d 1672, 1676 (Fed Cir. 2012)). A specimen must show the mark used in a way that would create in the minds of potential consumers a sufficient nexus or direct association between the mark and the services being offered. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.56(b)(2); *In re Universal Oil Prods. Co.*, 476 F.2d 653, 655, 177 USPQ2d 456, 457 (C.C.P.A. 1973); TMEP §1301.04(f)(ii).

To show a direct association, specimens consisting of advertising or promotional materials must (1) explicitly reference the services and (2) show the mark used to identify the services and their source. *In re The Cardio Grp., LLC*, 2019 USPQ2d 227232, at *2 (TTAB 2019) (quoting *In re WAY Media, LLC*, 118 USPQ2d 1697, 1698 (TTAB 2016)); TMEP §1301.04(f)(ii). Although the exact nature of the services does not need to be specified in the specimen, there must be something that creates in the mind of the purchaser an association between the mark and the services. *In re Adair*, 45 USPQ2d 1211, 1215 (TTAB 1997) (quoting *In re Johnson Controls Inc.*, 33 USPQ2d 1318, 1320 (TTAB 1994)).

In the present case, applicant submitted its website as a specimen for its Class 45 services. As an initial matter, applicant is advised that its identification of services is indefinite and overly broad, and this impacts the analysis of the specimen. Applicant's "Christian ministry services" are definite and properly classified in Class 45. However, this service refers to "an activity carried out by Christians to express or spread their faith." *See* Wikipedia, [Christian ministry](#). The specimen does not reference such activities.

With respect to "outreach ministry", these services are indefinite and overly broad, as noted below in connection with the requirement to amend the identification of goods and services. Charitable services of this kind are classified according to the subject matter or nature of the activity, *see infra*. Here, the specimen references supplying meals to those in need; such services could be classified in International Class 35, 39, or 43, but not 45. *See* ID Manual Entry Nos. 035-937, 039-758, and 043-66.

Therefore, applicant has not shown the mark used in connection with any of the Class 45 services identified in the application.

Examples of specimens. Specimens for services must show a direct association between the mark and the services and include: (1) copies of advertising and marketing material, (2) a photograph of business signage or billboards, or (3) materials showing the mark in the sale, rendering, or advertising of the services. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.56(b)(2), (c); TMEP §1301.04(a), (h)(iv)(C). Any webpage printout or screenshot submitted as a specimen must include the webpage’s URL and the date it was accessed or printed on the specimen itself, within the TEAS form that submits the specimen, or in a verified statement under 37 C.F.R. §2.20 or 28 U.S.C. §1746 in a later-filed response. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.56(c); TMEP §§904.03(i), 1301.04(a).

Response options. Applicant may respond to this refusal by satisfying one of the following for each applicable international class:

(1) Submit a different specimen (a verified “[substitute](#)” specimen) that (a) was in actual use in commerce at least as early as the filing date of the application or prior to the filing of an amendment to allege use and (b) shows the mark in actual use in commerce for the services identified in the application or amendment to allege use. A “verified substitute specimen” is a specimen that is accompanied by the following statement made in a signed affidavit or supported by a declaration under 37 C.F.R. §2.20: “The substitute (or new, or originally submitted, if appropriate) specimen(s) was/were in use in commerce at least as early as the filing date of the application or prior to the filing of the amendment to allege use.” The substitute specimen cannot be accepted without this statement.

(2) Amend the filing basis to [intent to use under Section 1\(b\)](#) (which includes withdrawing an amendment to allege use, if one was filed), as no specimen is required before publication. This option will later necessitate additional fee(s) and filing requirements, including a specimen.

For an overview of the response options referenced above and instructions on how to satisfy these options using the online Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) form, see the [Specimen webpage](#).

PARTIAL SECTION 2(d) REFUSAL – LIKELIHOOD OF CONFUSION

Registration of the applied-for mark is refused because of a likelihood of confusion with the mark in U.S. Registration No. 6063096. Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. §1052(d); *see* TMEP §§1207.01 *et seq.* See the attached registration. This refusal applies to International Class 25 **only**.

Trademark Act Section 2(d) bars registration of an applied-for mark that is so similar to a registered mark that it is likely consumers would be confused, mistaken, or deceived as to the commercial source of the goods of the parties. *See* 15 U.S.C. §1052(d). Likelihood of confusion is determined on a case-by-case basis by applying the factors set forth in *In re E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 476 F.2d 1357, 1361, 177 USPQ 563, 567 (C.C.P.A. 1973) (called the “*du Pont* factors”). *In re i.am.symbolic, llc*, 866 F.3d 1315, 1322, 123 USPQ2d 1744, 1747 (Fed. Cir. 2017). Any evidence of record related to those factors need be considered; however, “not all of the *DuPont* factors are relevant or of similar weight in

every case.” *In re Guild Mortg. Co.*, 912 F.3d 1376, 1379, 129 USPQ2d 1160, 1162 (Fed. Cir. 2019).

There are generally two key considerations in any likelihood of confusion analysis: (1) the similarities between the compared marks and (2) the relatedness of the identified goods. *See In re i.am.symbolic, llc*, 866 F.3d at 1322, 123 USPQ2d at 1747; TMEP §1207.01.

Similarity of the Marks

Marks are compared in their entireties for similarities in appearance, sound, connotation, and commercial impression. *Stone Lion Capital Partners, LP v. Lion Capital LLP*, 746 F.3d 1317, 1321, 110 USPQ2d 1157, 1160 (Fed. Cir. 2014); TMEP §1207.01(b)-(b)(v). “Similarity in any one of these elements may be sufficient to find the marks confusingly similar.” *In re Inn at St. John’s, LLC*, 126 USPQ2d 1742, 1746 (TTAB 2018); TMEP §1207.01(b).

In this case, the following marks must be compared:

Application No. 97395152: FOR THE 478, in standard characters

Registration No. 6063096: 478, featured in a design

Although marks are compared in their entireties, one feature of a mark may be more significant or dominant in creating a commercial impression. *See In re Detroit Athletic Co.*, 903 F.3d 1297, 1305, 128 USPQ2d 1047, 1050 (Fed. Cir. 2018); TMEP §1207.01(b)(viii), (c)(ii). For marks containing both words and design elements, the word portion is normally accorded greater weight because it is likely to make a greater impression upon purchasers, be remembered by them, and be used by them to refer to or request the goods and/or services. *In re Aquitaine Wine USA, LLC*, 126 USPQ2d 1181, 1184 (TTAB 2018); TMEP §1207.01(c)(ii).

Greater weight is often given to dominant features when determining whether marks are confusingly similar. *See In re Detroit Athletic Co.*, 903 F.3d at 1305, 128 USPQ2d at 1050. This is because “[t]he proper test is not a side-by-side comparison of the marks, but instead whether the marks are sufficiently similar in terms of their commercial impression such that [consumers] who encounter the marks would be likely to assume a connection between the parties.” *Cai v. Diamond Hong, Inc.*, 901 F.3d 1367, 1373, 127 USPQ2d 1797, 1801 (Fed. Cir. 2018); TMEP §1207.01(b). The analysis is based on the recollection of the average purchaser, who retains a general rather than specific impression of trademarks. *In re Inn at St. John’s, LLC*, 126 USPQ2d 1742, 1746 (TTAB 2018); TMEP §1207.01(b).

In this case, the wording "478" dominates in forming the commercial impression in the registered mark because it is the portion of the mark used in referring to or requesting the goods. The applied-for mark differs from the registered mark only in the addition of "FOR THE". Adding a term to a registered mark generally does not obviate the similarity between the compared marks, as in the present case, nor does it overcome a likelihood of confusion under Section 2(d). *See Coca-Cola Bottling Co. v. Jos. E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.*, 526 F.2d 556, 557, 188 USPQ 105, 106 (C.C.P.A. 1975) (holding BENGAL and BENGAL LANCER and design confusingly similar); *In re Toshiba Med. Sys. Corp.*, 91 USPQ2d 1266, 1269 (TTAB 2009) (holding TITAN and VANTAGE TITAN confusingly similar); *In re El Torito Rests., Inc.*, 9 USPQ2d 2002, 2004 (TTAB 1988) (holding MACHO and MACHO COMBOS confusingly similar); TMEP §1207.01(b)(iii). In the present case, the marks are identical in part.

Relatedness of the Goods

The goods must be compared to determine whether they are similar, commercially related, or travel in the same trade channels. *See Coach Servs., Inc. v. Triumph Learning LLC*, 668 F.3d 1356, 1369-71, 101 USPQ2d 1713, 1722-23 (Fed. Cir. 2012); TMEP §§1207.01, 1207.01(a)(vi). Determining likelihood of confusion is based on the description of the goods stated in the application and registration at issue, not on extrinsic evidence of actual use. *See In re Detroit Athletic Co.*, 903 F.3d 1297, 1307, 128 USPQ2d 1047, 1052 (Fed. Cir. 2018). The compared goods need not be identical or even competitive to find a likelihood of confusion. *See On-line Careline Inc. v. Am. Online Inc.*, 229 F.3d 1080, 1086, 56 USPQ2d 1471, 1475 (Fed. Cir. 2000); TMEP §1207.01(a)(i). They need only be “related in some manner and/or if the circumstances surrounding their marketing are such that they could give rise to the mistaken belief that [the goods and/or services] emanate from the same source.” *Coach Servs., Inc.*, 668 F.3d at 1369, 101 USPQ2d at 1722; TMEP §1207.01(a)(i).

Moreover, in considering likelihood of confusion, it is not necessary to find relatedness as to each and every product listed in the application and registration; “it is sufficient for finding a likelihood of confusion if relatedness is established for any item encompassed by the identification of goods within a particular class in the application.” *In re Aquamar, Inc.*, 115 USPQ2d 1122, 1126 n.5 (TTAB 2015); *Tuxedo Monopoly, Inc. v. Gen. Mills Fun Grp.*, 648 F.2d 1335, 209 USPQ 986, 988 (CCPA 1981).

In this case, the relatedness of the following goods must be considered:

Application: T-shirts, hoodies, and caps

Registration: T-shirts

The application and the registration both identify "T-shirts." Consequently, the goods are related.

Even if applicant amended the identification of goods to delete the identical goods, the goods would likely remain related. Decisions regarding likelihood of confusion in the clothing field have found many different types of apparel to be related. *In re Embiid*, 2021 USPQ2d 577, at *29-30 (TTAB 2021) (shoes related to shirts and sweat shirts); *Jockey Int'l, Inc. v. Mallory & Church Corp.*, 25 USPQ2d 1233, 1236 (TTAB 1992) (underwear related to neckties); *In re Melville Corp.*, 18 USPQ2d 1386, 1388 (TTAB 1991) (women's pants, blouses, shorts and jackets related to women's shoes); *In re Pix of Am., Inc.*, 225 USPQ 691, 691-92 (TTAB 1985) (women's shoes related to outer shirts); *In re Mercedes Slacks, Ltd.*, 213 USPQ 397, 398-99 (TTAB 1982) (hosiery related to trousers); *In re Cook United, Inc.*, 185 USPQ 444, 445 (TTAB 1975) (men's suits, coats, and trousers related to ladies' pantyhose and hosiery); *Esquire Sportswear Mfg. Co. v. Genesco Inc.*, 141 USPQ 400, 404 (TTAB 1964) (brassieres and girdles related to slacks for men and young men).

Conclusion

Considering the similarity of the marks together with the relatedness of the identified goods, registration of the applied-for mark is refused under Trademark Act Section 2(d) due to a likelihood of confusion with the mark in U.S. Registration No. 6063096. This refusal applies to International Class 25 **only**.

Although applicant's mark has been refused registration, applicant may respond to the refusal(s) by submitting evidence and arguments in support of registration. However, if applicant responds to the refusal(s), applicant must also respond to the requirement(s) set forth below.

IDENTIFICATION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Applicant must amend the identification of goods and services because it contains entries that are indefinite and overly broad. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(6); TMEP §§1402.01, 1402.03. The application must identify the goods and services specifically to provide public notice and to enable the USPTO to classify the goods and services properly and to reach informed judgments concerning likelihood of confusion under 15 U.S.C. §1052(d). TMEP §1402.01. The USPTO has discretion to require the degree of particularity deemed necessary to clearly identify the goods and services covered by the mark. *Id.*; *In re Omega SA*, 494 F.3d 1362, 83 USPQ2d 1541 (Fed. Cir. 2007). The [Trademark Identification Manual](#) (ID Manual) lists precise entries that will be accepted, but also indicates “by analogy and example the kinds of identifications that will be acceptable.” TMEP §1402.04.

In Class 25, the wording "caps" includes "metal bottle caps" in Class 6, "dental caps" in Class 10, "pistol caps" in Class 13, "pencil caps" in Class 16, and "baseball caps" in Class 25.

In Class 45, the wording "outreach ministry services" is indefinite and overly broad because it does not indicate the nature of the activity. The wording "ministry" may refer to clerical activities or generally to acts of service. *See* The American Heritage Dictionary, [ministry](#). The wording "outreach" simply means "to provide services." *See* The American Heritage Dictionary, [outreach](#). Applicant must specify the type of services provided.

Applicant may substitute the following wording, if accurate:

Class 025: **Clothing, namely**, T-shirts, hoodies, and caps

Class 039: Outreach ministry services **being charitable services in the nature of delivery of meals to school children in need**

Class 043: Outreach ministry services **being charitable services for providing food to school children in need**

Class 045: Christian ministry services; Evangelistic ~~Christian and outreach~~ ministry services

Applicant may amend the identification to clarify or limit the goods and/or services, but not to broaden or expand the goods and/or services beyond those in the original application or as acceptably amended. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.71(a); TMEP §1402.06. Generally, any deleted goods and/or services may not later be reinserted. *See* TMEP §1402.07(e).

For assistance with identifying and classifying goods and services in trademark applications, please see the USPTO's online searchable [U.S. Acceptable Identification of Goods and Services Manual](#). *See* TMEP §1402.04.

MULTIPLE-CLASS APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

The application references goods and/or services based on use in commerce in more than one international class; therefore, applicant must satisfy all the requirements below for each international class:

(1) **List the goods and/or services by their international class number** in consecutive numerical order, starting with the lowest numbered class (for example, International Class 3: perfume; International Class 18: cosmetic bags sold empty).

(2) **Submit a filing fee for each international class** not covered by the fee(s) already paid (view the [USPTO's current fee schedule](#)). Specifically, the application identifies goods and/or services based on use in commerce that are classified in at least **FOUR** classes; however, applicant submitted a fee(s) sufficient for only **TWO** classes. Applicant must either (a) submit the filing fees for the classes not covered by the submitted fees or (b) restrict the application to the number of classes covered by the fees already paid.

(3) **Submit verified dates of first use of the mark** anywhere and in commerce for each international class. [See more information about verified dates of use.](#)

(4) **Submit a specimen for each international class.** The current specimen is acceptable for International Classes 25, 39, and 43. Applicant needs a specimen for International Class 45, or any other additional classes. [See more information about specimens.](#)

Examples of specimens. Specimens for goods include a photograph of (1) the actual goods bearing the mark; (2) an actual container, packaging, tag or label for the goods bearing the mark; or (3) a point-of-sale display showing the mark directly associated with the goods. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.56(b)(1), (c); TMEP §904.03(a)-(m). A webpage specimen submitted as a display associated with the goods must show the mark in association with a picture or textual description of the goods and include information necessary for ordering the goods. TMEP §904.03(i); *see* 37 C.F.R. §2.56(b)(1), (c).

Specimens for services must show a direct association between the mark and the services and include: (1) copies of advertising and marketing material, (2) a photograph of business signage or billboards, or (3) materials showing the mark in the sale, rendering, or advertising of the services. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.56(b)(2), (c); TMEP §1301.04(a), (h)(iv)(C).

Any webpage printout or screenshot submitted as a specimen must include the webpage's URL and the date it was accessed or printed on the specimen itself, within the TEAS form that submits the specimen, or in a verified statement under 37 C.F.R. §2.20 or 28 U.S.C. §1746 in a later-filed response. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.56(c); TMEP §§904.03(i), 1301.04(a).

(5) **Submit a verified statement** that “**The specimen was in use in commerce on or in connection with the goods and/or services listed in the application at least as early as the filing date of the application.**” [See more information about verification.](#)

See 37 C.F.R. §2.86(a); TMEP §§1403.01, 1403.02(c).

For an overview of the requirements for a Section 1(a) multiple-class application and how to satisfy the requirements online using the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) form, see the [Multiple-class Application webpage](#).

HOW TO RESPOND. File a [response form to this nonfinal Office action](#) or file a [request form](#)

[for an extension of time to file a response.](#)

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RESPONSE GUIDANCE

- **Missing the deadline for responding to this letter will cause the application to [abandon](#).** A response or extension request must be received by the USPTO before 11:59 p.m. **Eastern Time** of the last day of the response deadline. Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) [system availability](#) could affect an applicant's ability to timely respond. For help resolving technical issues with TEAS, email TEAS@uspto.gov.
- **[Responses signed by an unauthorized party](#) are not accepted and can **cause the application to [abandon](#)**.** If applicant does not have an attorney, the response must be signed by the individual applicant, all joint applicants, or someone with [legal authority to bind a juristic applicant](#). If applicant has an attorney, the response must be signed by the attorney.
- If needed, **find [contact information for the supervisor](#) of the office or unit listed in the signature block.**

(3) DESIGN PLUS WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS



Mark Punctuated

478

Translation

Goods/Services

- IC 025. US 022 039.G & S: T-shirts. FIRST USE: 20190628. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 20190725

Mark Drawing Code

(3) DESIGN PLUS WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS

Design Code

010110 010113 050525 260104 260121 261709

Serial Number

88635283

Filing Date

20190929

Current Filing Basis

1A

Original Filing Basis

1A

Publication for Opposition Date

20200310

Registration Number

6063096

Date Registered

20200526

Owner

(REGISTRANT) 478, LLC LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY GEORGIA 1818 Springwood Dr. Macon
GEORGIA 31211

Priority Date

Disclaimer Statement

Description of Mark

Color is not claimed as a feature of the mark. The mark consists of three concentric circles, where the first one is divided by brakes, the second one is shaded, and the third one is shown divided by breaks. At the center is the stylized numbering "478" with five stars above the numbering, where the star at the center is in a bigger size, and three flowers below the numbering, featuring a bigger flower at its center.

Type of Mark
TRADEMARK

Register
PRINCIPAL

Live Dead Indicator
LIVE

Attorney of Record

8 languages ▾

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*This article is about activity carried out by Christians to express or spread their faith. For a person authorized to perform religious functions in Christianity, see **Minister (Christianity)**.*

This article has multiple issues. Please help [improve it](#) or discuss these issues on the [talk page](#). *(Learn how and when to remove these template messages)*

- The examples and perspective in this article **deal primarily with the United States and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject**. (October 2009)
- This article **needs additional citations for verification**. (March 2009)
- This article's **factual accuracy is disputed**. (January 2012)
- This article **duplicates the scope of other articles**, specifically *Mission (Christianity)*. (August 2015)

In *Christianity*, **ministry** is an activity carried out by Christians to express or spread their *faith*, the prototype being the *Great Commission*. The *Encyclopædia of Christianity* defines it as "carrying forth *Christ's* mission in the world", indicating that it is "conferred on each Christian in baptism."^[1] It is performed by most Christians. This is distinguished from the "*office of minister*", to which specific individuals who feel a certain *vocation* [aptitude] can signify this activity as a whole, or specific activities, or organizations within a *church* dedicated to specific activities. Some ministries are identified formally as such, and some are not; some ministry is directed towards members of the church, and some towards non-members. See also *Apostolates*.

[edit]

As churches attempt to meet the needs of their congregations, they often separate their members into groups according to age categories. Age-specific groups meet for religious study including [Sunday school](#) programs, [fellowship](#), and other activities. These age divisions may include:

- Nursery
- Pre-school
- Children, generally elementary age students
- Youth, generally middle and high school students
- Young Adults, designed for university-age students
- Adults, which is often broken up into single adults, couples ministry, men's and women's ministries, and senior adults.

[edit]

There are several advantages to the concept of age-specific ministries.

- Many **parents / caregivers** are glad to allow the church to be in charge of the **spiritual** enrichment of their children. Similarly, they are used to using programs for the development of their children such as **weekday childcare, preschool, and grade school** and enjoy the ability to continue a similar format in church.
- These ministries allow churches to provide 'age-appropriate' activities and content to maximize spiritual education and growth as well as peer group **fellowship**.
- Ministries often provide fellowship activities outside of the church service that encourage the involvement of non-church going friends and relatives.

Age-specific ministry does have certain disadvantages, mostly stemming from the separation of children from the primary church functions.

- In terms of religious education, the 'socialization' of children into the faith community is one important approach that requires connecting the children and family with the wider congregation.
- These ministries may increase the possibility of child abuse within the church as it does increase the amount of time children spend without the

Sacramental ministry. Catholic

supervision of their particular parent or caretaker or the presence of the congregation at large. It is worth noting, however, that many churches hire certified teachers to fill these positions and most perform background checks on anyone that may come into supervisory contact with children.

- Certain forms of these ministries reduce the role that "family life" plays in the development of children, because of the separation of differing age groups into differently facilitated programs. In some ministries, the children are also placed separate from the rest of the congregation, such as during *Sunday school* and youth programs. Many of these programs, however, take place at different times from the primary church service, and in many churches, *only* children of elementary school age and younger are separated from the main service to provide more relevant material to their age group.

Creative and performing arts [[edit](#)]

Nearly all churches feature some form of *worship music*, whether from a choir, *orchestra*, or *worship band*, whether accompanied or a *cappella*. Religious organizations also incorporate other forms of creative and performance arts into their services or programs.

Community service and outreach [[edit](#)]

Many churches sponsor ministries designed to reach out others on a local and global scale, usually grouped under the heading of *missions*. There are many organizations which perform missions on a fully funded and organized level, such as the *North American Mission Board*, operated by the *Southern Baptist Convention* and the *Unitarian Universalist Service Committee* (UUSC).

However, some Christian churches and ministries have evolved to take on a larger role in the community service and global outreach programs. Community service ministries may include a "soup kitchen", *homeless* ministry, crisis center, food pantry, unplanned pregnancy center, senior visitation program, new parent support, *Animal Chaplains*, or a number of other specialized ministries. These specialized ministries can include formal or informal approaches to intentionally interacting with others, encouraging, counseling, and providing *relational care* to them.

If activities such as these are held at a church but are not organized primarily by its members and do not contain religious overtones, the activity would better be classified as *church reordering*, rather than ministry.

Sacramental ministry, Catholic Church [[edit](#)]

Theologians^[*who?*] differentiate between *Religious ministry* and *Apostolates*. Ministry, for Catholics, pertains to the administration of the *Sacraments*, and their appropriate ministers are as follows:

Baptism	Any person (even an unbaptized person), preferably a priest or deacon
Confirmation	A bishop, or a priest delegated by him
Reconciliation	Priest
Eucharist	Consecrated by a priest. The Eucharist may be administered by a priest or deacon, or laypeople in extraordinary circumstances.
Marriage	The spouses administer the sacrament to each other (witnessed by the priest).
Holy Orders	Bishop
Anointing of the Sick	Priest

A final, and most proper, use of the term "ministries" pertains to those instituted by the bishop:

- Acolyte (May administer the Eucharist)
- Lector (May read the readings at Mass, except for the Gospel which is reserve for a priest or deacon)

Ordained ministers are those who have received Holy Orders: deacons, priests, and bishops. Note that a bishop can do anything a priest can do, and a priest can do anything a deacon can do.

- Christianity
- Christian theology
- Theology of relational care
- Minister of religion
- Sermon
- Ministry of Jesus
- Great Commission
- Homeless ministry

-

1. ^a Brand, Eugene L.

- Categories: [Christian missions](#) | [Christian terminology](#)

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The
AMERICAN
HERITAGE

dictionary of the
English
Language

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min-is-try (mín-ĭ-strĭ)

n. pl. min-is-tries

1.
 - a. The act of serving; ministration.
 - b. One that serves as a means; an instrumentality.
2.
 - a. The profession, duties, and services of a minister.
 - b. The Christian clergy.
 - c. The period of service of a minister.
3.
 - a. A governmental department presided over by a minister.
 - b. The building in which such a department is housed.
 - c. The duties, functions, or term of a governmental minister.
 - d. often **Ministry** Governmental ministers considered as a group.

[Middle English *meisterie*, from Old French *ministere*, from Latin *ministerium*, from *minister*, servant; see *mei-* in the Appendix of Indo-European roots.]

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out·reach (out·réch')

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v. out·reached, out·reach·ing, out·reach·es

v.tr.

1. To surpass (another) in reach: *She had to outreach her opponent to win the fencing match.*
2. To be more or greater than; exceed: *Demand has outreached supply.*

v.intr.

1. To go too far.
2. To reach out.

n. (out·réch')

1. The act or process of reaching out.
2. Extent or length of reach: *the vast outreach of technology; the outreach of a forest fire from mountains to suburbs.*
3. A systematic attempt to provide services beyond conventional limits, as to particular segments of a community: *an educational outreach to illiterate adults.*

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on February 22, 2023 for
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